

THE WEATHER  
Today partly cloudy. Tomorrow unsettled with probably rain and cooler. Highest temperature, 66; lowest, 42.

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HERALD EDITORIALS  
The editorial writer, his function is to interpret the pulse of public thought, to interpret the drift of events and often anticipates them.  
THREE CENTS.

# MARCHES SWEEPING WAR TRAINING PLAN

"Universal System Necessary if Nation Is Prepared For Emergency."

REVIEWS YEAR'S WORK  
Soldiers in Germany Praised  
And Border Conditions  
Are Explained.

Recommendations for an extensive universal military training system to perfect a force fit for service in the annual report of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, which was made public yesterday.

Location of U. S. Soldiers.

Of this number there were 158,000 in the United States, 19,225 in the Philippines; 5,135 in Hawaii; 4,772 in Panama; 1,343 in China; 875 in Alaska; 1,492 in Porto Rico; 2 officers and 2 men in Siberia and 1 in the Arctic.

The number of patients in hospitals had been reduced from 23,697 in July, 1919, to approximately 5,000 in June, 1920.

Of the army of occupation in Germany, Gen. March speaks in highest terms. He compliments Generals Dickman, Liggett and Allen, who commanded in turn and "have met the situation with firmness and with justice to the people of the occupied area."

The entire cost of maintaining the army of occupation is borne by Germany, the total up to June 30 having been \$25,000,000.

The situation on the Mexican border is dealt with briefly in the report, it being stated that the border has continued during the year.

The educational work of the army has been devoted to the purpose of devising a system of co-ordinated educational and training work.

High praise is bestowed in the report on this women's service under the direction of the section of women's relations, which was established March 12 of this year.

Disbanding the work of the post exchanges show total resources of \$4,552,948.19, of which cash on hand amounts to \$1,041,419.

The training of junior units in the public high schools has been carried on in forty-two districts.

The report explains that most of the duties of the Military Intelligence section of the army have been abandoned, the necessity for this work having ceased.

Huerta May Seize Idle Mines.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Nov. 20.—An ultimatum issued today to strikers in the coal regions of Coahuila, Mexico, by President de la Huerta, declared that if the mines were not returned to the owners by 6 o'clock tonight, the government will take charge.

## Chief of Staff for Military Training



## VOYAGE IDEAL FOR HARDINGS

President-Elect Participates  
In Deck Sports and  
Watches Fishes.

(By Universal Service-Special Radio Dispatch.)

ABOARD THE STEAMSHIP PARANIMA EN ROUTE TO THE PANAMA CANAL. Nov. 20.—"I would like to get the score of the Ohio State-Illinois football game, this is his news for me."

The second day at sea was fine, the air being clear and the ocean calm. Senator Harding slept until 11 o'clock and then came on deck.

He found time to take Senators Hale and Frelinghuysen into camp. He played them shuffleboard and retrieved his loss of yesterday on deck today.

The party plans to stay at Colon until next Friday and then will see the canal by boat. The return from the other end of the waterway will be made by train.

Extraordinary preparations are being made for the reception and entertainment of the Senator and his companions, according to wireless advices from the Canal Zone.

## Bank Cracksmen Cast Away Bonds Valued at \$75,000

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Nov. 20.—Bank notes and Liberty bonds valued at \$75,000, stolen from the bank at Mineral Va., November 6, were found today in a clump of woods near Aquia Creek, Stafford County.

The papers were wrapped in a parcel and concealed under an old blanket.

This afternoon an automobile reported to City Sgt. J. C. Chichester that he had noticed in the woods some papers which he thought were valuable.

Chichester went to the spot at once and found the bonds. It is thought that the robbers, not realizing the value of the papers, threw them away as worthless.

## KILPATRICK PRISONER, SUPPLIES SAFE, REPORT

All members of the American Red Cross unit to South Russia, with the exception of Capt. Emmett Kilpatrick, who was captured several weeks ago by Bolsheviks, are safe in Constantinople, according to cable advices to American Red Cross Headquarters yesterday.

Supplies and equipment were also successfully removed, stores being taken from advance points before their capture by the Soviet troops.

The American relief workers evacuated Theodosia, Sebastopol and Yalta, says the report. Virtually all automobiles and equipment used by the unit were saved.

## OUTLOOK SLIM FOR PROGRESS THIS SESSION

Republicans in No Mood to  
Deal Harmoniously With  
White House.

HOPE FOR SUPPLY BILLS  
Legislation That President  
Would Be Likely to Halt,  
May Slide.

A program for legislation to be enacted during the coming short session will be arranged at a conference of Republican leaders in Washington next week, according to Clarence B. Miller, secretary of the Republican National Committee.

Speaker Gillett and Majority Leader Mondell, following a conference with President-elect Harding, are expected to introduce legislation in the House.

The American people may as well be reconciled to a continuance of the stalemate that has halted the machinery of the Federal government for more than a year.

That is the message which Republican leaders are delivering upon their return to Washington. They see no prospect of a harmonious working arrangement between the White House and the Capitol.

Speaker Gillett and Majority Leader Mondell, following a conference with President-elect Harding, are expected to introduce legislation in the House.

The belief that it is idle to attempt passage of the general legislation promised the country by the Republican party until the special session of the President-elect Harding is called to call upon after entering the White House.

The feeling against Senator Fall, who was said to have been due to his failure to impress Harding with his responsibility to act for Gen. Obregon.

It is the contention of Mexican leaders here that Senator Fall, who was said to have been due to his failure to impress Harding with his responsibility to act for Gen. Obregon.

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## The Herald TODAY CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) SECTIONS

- 1-First News Section, including Washington, Sports and Financial.
- 2-Real Estate, Building and Investment News and Advertising.
- 3-Theaters and Motion Pictures, Music and Editorial.
- 4-Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Good Roads.
- 5-Society, Club Affairs, Fraternal.
- 6-Comic Supplement of four pages, in full color.
- 7-The Herald Motion-Play Magazine, eight pages in rotogravure.

## FALL PASSPORT BAN EXPLAINED

Mexicans Say Senator Led  
Harding Astray on  
Oregon.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—It is reported here that President-elect Harding has accepted an invitation to meet President Obregon next week at Vera Cruz.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Nov. 20.—It was learned tonight that the Mexican consul had refused to vize the passport of Senator Fall, of New Mexico, who wished to visit Mexico City for the inaugural ceremonies of President-elect Obregon.

Senator Fall was chairman of the special congressional committee which recommended that in the event order could not be restored in the neighboring republic by internal agencies, the United States take a hand in bringing it about.

Refusal of Mexican consul to vize passport of Senator Fall, of New Mexico, in order that he might attend the Obregon inauguration exercises at Mexico City, and the formal denial by President-elect Obregon of published reports to the effect that he had invited President-elect Harding to visit Mexico were explained here last night.

In responsible Mexican quarters it was stated that Senator Fall had misinterpreted Mexican matters to Senator Harding at Brownsville, Tex., last week or had himself been misled by Mexican propaganda.

It was stated that Fall, the Mexican authority in the Senate on the subject of Mexico, had tried to have Senator Harding believe that he was supposed to be the personal representative of Gen. Obregon.

It is the contention of Mexican leaders here that Senator Fall, who was said to have been due to his failure to impress Harding with his responsibility to act for Gen. Obregon.

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## BRITISH-AMERICAN FACT VIRTUAL RECOGNITION

Will Not Influence U. S.  
Position on Trade, Say  
Officials Here.

SOVIETS ADMIT DEBTS  
Unofficial Text of the New  
Agreement Gives Terms  
Of Trade Renewal.

Final acceptance by Great Britain of the agreement of June 30 for trading with Russia, the terms of which have been known unofficially in this country for some time, will not influence the position of this government toward the commercial relations of the United States and Russia.

That the agreement which Great Britain has concluded verges very closely on recognition is acknowledged, but the distinction has been made in official circles that abroad de facto recognition is a much more common occurrence than it is with the United States, and that in England especially the government has power to take such steps without the consent of the legislative body, while here the approval of Congress is vital.

Administration officials take the position also that Great Britain is making an strenuous effort to protect its holdings in the East and wishes through the perfection of an agreement with Soviet Russia to stop the work of propaganda of violence that the Third International ordered.

No official version of the Russian-English agreement has been presented to the State Department, but its officials believe that the text as published in the London Times contains many of the elements of the understanding. The salient portions of the agreement are as follows:

(1) Both parties agree to remove forthwith all obstacles hitherto placed in the way of the resumption of trade between the United Kingdom and Russia in any commodities (other than arms or ammunition) which may be legally exported from or imported into their respective territories, or to from any foreign country, and not to exercise any discrimination against such trade as compared with that carried on with any other foreign country.

(2) British and Russian merchant ships, their masters, crews, and cargoes shall in ports of Russia and in the ports of the United Kingdom, respectively, receive in all respects the treatment, privileges, facilities, immunities and protection which are usually accorded by the established practice of commerce to the ships, masters, crews, and cargoes, visiting their ports.

(3) Each party may nominate such number of its nationals as may be agreed from time to time as being reasonably necessary to enable proper effect to be given to this agreement, having regard to the conditions under which trade is carried on in its territories, and the other party shall endeavor to secure to enter its territories, and to reside and carry on trade there, provided that either party may restrict the admittance of any such persons into any specified area, and may refuse admittance to persons in its territories to any individual who is persona non grata to itself, or who does not comply with this agreement, or with the conditions precedent thereto.

Each party may appoint one or more official agents to reside and exercise their functions in the territories of the other, who shall enjoy all the rights and the privileges set forth in the preceding article, and also in the territories of the other, and each party may refuse to admit any individual as an official agent who is persona non grata to itself, or may require the other party to withdraw such agent, or to do so on the ground of public interest or security.

Each party undertakes to ensure generally that persons admitted to its territories under the two articles shall enjoy all protection, rights and facilities, which are necessary to enable them to carry on trade.

(6) Passports, documents of identity, powers of attorney and similar documents, issued or certified by the competent authorities in either country for the purpose of enabling trade to be carried on in the territories of the other country as if they were issued or certified by the authorities of a recognized foreign government.

(7) The preceding articles shall continue in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which either party shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate them. The parties mutually undertake even in the event of such notice to suspend the operation of the articles until the expiration of two months from the date on which the notice was given, during which time the parties shall endeavor to reach an agreement for the continuation of the articles.

(8) The Russian Soviet government hereby declares that it recognizes its liability to pay compensation to British subjects in respect of goods supplied or services rendered to it for the former government of Russia, or to Russian citizens, for which payment has not been made owing to the Russian revolution.

In consideration of the declaration in the preceding article that the British government hereby declares that they will not take or encourage any steps with a view to attack or to take possession of any gold, securities or commodities (not being articles identifiable as the property of the British or of any allied government) which may be exported by Russia in payment for imports or as security for such payments, on the ground of any claim against Russian government, or against the Russian Soviet government, or against the former governments of Russia.

## SHIPPING BOARD HEADS DENY BRIBERY CHARGES TO BOLING AND OTHERS; PROBE ON IN N. Y.

\$40,000 Split,  
Declare Two  
Before Inquiry

Fee Alleged to Have Been  
Paid by Shipbuilders Seeking  
Vast Advance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—R. Wilmer Boling, President Wilson's brother-in-law and treasurer of the Shipping Board, was accused of having taken part of a \$40,000 bribe by two witnesses who testified today before the Walsh Congressional committee at the continuation of its probe into the board's activities.

This bribe, according to the testimony, was apparently split four ways among Boling, Lester Slesler, secretary of the Shipping Board; John Cronor, described as a promoter, lobbyist, and official, of some sort, of the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation of Staten Island; and Tucker K. Sands, former cashier and vice president of the Commercial Bank of Washington. It was alleged that the bribe was paid by the Downey Company to accelerate the payment to it by the Shipping Board of an advance of \$250,000.

The whole matter was first presented to the committee today by its clerk and statistician, A. M. Fischer, who called it to the attention of the committee in connection with the charge made in his preliminary report that when accusations of bribery and corruption were called to the board's attention it failed to investigate.

Mr. Fischer testified that he had personally presented the matter to Comdr. A. C. Clements, the assistant to Admiral W. S. Benson, present chairman of the board, and to the admiral in person.

Investigation Sought.

Alfred W. McCann, a newspaper writer, testified that he had called to the attention of Admiral Benson, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Secretary Meredith, of the Department of Agriculture, and former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, "over his head," he explained, that the President's family was involved in this bribery story, and an investigation should therefore be made to settle the matter.

Both witnesses testified that as far as they knew no such investigation had been made.

The matter was first called to the attention of the Shipping Board by its testimony, by a Mr. Gano, then District auditor for the Shipping Board at New York, who informed him that a \$200,000 loan had been given by the Shipping Board to the Downey Company, and without his approval.

McCann said that he learned in Washington that four notes totaling \$40,000 had passed through Tucker K. Sands, former vice president of the Commercial National Bank of Washington, D. C.

A visit to Sands on May 2, 1920, McCann said, resulted in the preparation by the witness of an affidavit embodying these charges, which on the same day he took to the office of his own handwriting, but later, on the advice of his attorneys, refused to sign. Sands also destroyed the original, McCann said, but not until photostatic copies had been made.

Charged to Downey.

One of the photostatic copies was produced by the witness, McCann, today, and he testified that Sands had told him the notes were made by the Downey Company, passed through the Tacoma Park Bank of Washington, D. C., the Hanover National Bank of New York, and the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, being finally charged to Downey's account.

The proceeds, it was alleged, were divided among Boling, Mr. Slesler, a man named Cronor and Sands.

Fischer, in his testimony, said that when his story was first brought to him he went immediately to Comdr. Clements, and repeated it both to him and to Admiral Benson, who was called into the conference. Admiral Benson, he said, told him he had no business to bring such a story to him without proof.

When asked by Chairman Walsh of the committee what proof he had given to the board in substantiation of this charge, Fischer said he had secured corroborating affidavits from the Hanover National and Corn Exchange National Banks, which showed the clearance of the notes.

McCann said on May 2 he went to Washington, where he met a Mr. Fuller who told him of the existence of the notes and of Sands' connection with the alleged transaction. He then proceeded to Sands' office with an attorney named Schwartzkopf and there, without introducing themselves, they laid the facts they had been told.

Says Sands Was Shocked.

to sign the affidavit and destroyed the original.

After a short consultation the committee decided to call Sands as the next witness. Sands was in the court room but the committee hesitated for a while, fearing possibly his appearance on the witness stand under oath might provide immunity in any subsequent proceeding.

He said he talked no Boling with regard to the disposition of the notes Downey gave in connection with the affair. This was about May, 1917, in his rooms in the Willard Hotel.

There was a general talk, Sands said, about him (Sands) using his influence to get the contracts for the Downey people.

Uncertainty Over Letter.

Sands told Mr. Walsh he did not know Downey had ever had told him that Boling and that all the notes were for the balance not paid on the house.

He couldn't recall he had ever got a letter from Boling, but he said he never heard that Boling, he agreed he possibly had received it.

This letter was read into the record and showed that Boling, on the apparent request of Sands, had declined to interfere with the matter with the District Attorney or the District of Columbia to have the indictment against Sands dismissed.

He said that he had met Downey and believed he may have introduced Downey to Boling and Slesler.

Sands said that he believed Cronor suggested the \$40,000 to Downey after the latter's firm got the contract. He said he did not remember anything was said about payment before the contract was made.

He said, however, it was expected, if the contract was awarded, the group would be paid.

The witness said that Cronor in various conferences had told him Downey was willing to pay. He denied that Boling and Slesler or Slesler were going to get money. Downey never told these two, he said, they were going to get any money so far as Sands knew.

He told the latter's firm got the contract. He said he supposed he was to be paid because he had introduced Downey to these people.

He admitted that he knew that neither Boling nor Slesler had anything to do with awarding Shipping Board contracts. He said it was difficult at that time to know who was authorized to make contracts.

He had never gone, however, to anybody at the board to find it out. He said he had been told it was not his business to get contracts, but could not tell who he said.

He said Cronor, Boling, Slesler and himself were to share in the \$40,000. He said Downey came to him and asked him to get \$25,000, received \$25,000 in notes.

All the notes were made payable to Sands. He said he didn't expect payment in that way; he expected cash. He actually got, he said, \$20,000 altogether.

He said Downey made such a kick he cut out one note and later gave Downey \$1,000 back. He discounted one note at \$100,000.

He said he didn't believe Boling got any of the money because he wouldn't take it. He said Boling had expected to get it, but he couldn't say that anything had been said to Boling directly about this.

Then the witness said the statement—photostatic—was right when it said that Boling was to get \$4,000 of the amount realized by the discounting of the notes, but he said Boling grew wary and refused to take the balance.

## Fighting Back For First Time During Probe

Sands' Charges in Detail  
Gone Over by Shipping  
Heads.

Sensational bribery charges made in New York yesterday by the special congressional committee on Shipping Board operations, and involving R. W. Boling, brother-in-law of President Wilson, and treasurer of the board, brought forth immediate and emphatic denial last night not only from Boling himself, but also from Admiral Benson, chairman of the board, and Frank Burke and John T. Meahan, of the board's bureau of investigations.

Meahan, Burke and Meahan, who conducted an exhaustive inquiry in the "Boling story," which has been whispered around Washington for several months, both declared that the allegations of Tucker K. Sands, former vice president of the Commercial National Bank of Washington, put before the Walsh committee yesterday, were without foundation, and that statements made by A. M. Fischer, investigator for the committee, that the "Boling story" had not been investigated by the board were "equally false."

Fighting Back for the first time since the Walsh committee began its starting inquiry into the board's affairs, Admiral Benson, Guy Goff, counsel for the board, Boling and Burke called in the newspaper reporters and went over the Sands' charges in detail, making comprehensive statements to the press on the edge of the accusations and the investigations the board has conducted into the charges.

Boling asserted flatly that the only money he ever had received from Tucker Sands, was money in payment for a house in Washington which Boling, who formerly was in the real estate business, had built for Sands in 1917. Nine hundred dollars Sands was due him from Sands, Boling said. The President's brother-in-law did acknowledge, however, that he received \$300 from Sands after the latter had received a fee of \$1,000 from the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation of Staten Island for services rendered in getting the corporation government shipbuilding material which was supposed to be awarded to another yard.

Boling also acknowledged that he had put Sands and a "Mr. Cronor," a representative of the Downey company in touch with Shipping Board officials, which was his mental in sending the material to the Staten Island concern. At the same time Boling emphatically denied that the \$500 he received from Sands was for the same reason.

In fact the profits Boling obtained in constructing the house, Boling's own story of his relations with Sands and the latter's attempts to have Boling's name removed from the President to give Sands from a Federal indictment for permitting a shipping company to overdraw an account with the Commercial National Bank is as follows:

"I have known Tucker Sands since about 1912. In 1914 I built him a house. When he came to pay for the house he did not have the money and he gave me a note. He gave me his note which I put my name to on the back and discounted at the bank for \$5,000. Sands had always been my banker and I had had various financial transactions with him. From time to time he recalled that note. In the spring of 1918 he still owed about a little over \$1,000 on that note. At that time Sands introduced to me a man who said that he had certain pieces of machinery—bending rolls, they were—

which the Fleet Corporation wanted to furnish the Downey Shipbuilding Company in connection with the construction of vessels, and which, while promised to them, were going to be shipped to some other shipbuilding concern.

He asked me if I could help him in this matter. I told him I would. Sands told me that he had received a fee for procuring these bending rolls for the Downey Company and offered to divide it with me. I think the fee was \$1,000. I told Sands that under no conditions would I accept any part of it. Sands then told me that he had never paid me any profit on building the house, having waived the same, he would like to pay me what he thought was a fair profit for the work which I had done. I told him \$500 I thought would be very reasonable if he wanted to pay it. Even then he did not pay, but he gave me \$250 then and \$250 later. That is about the story, except that Sands has left out that he still owes \$500 on the original note on that house. Sands has never given me another check on the bending rolls, which I counted in a Washington bank, and the amount due is \$300, and I have his last letter saying that he could not curtail the same.

Want Marines at Ugra.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20.—Local American firms interested in Mongolia are worried over the disorder at Ugra, and surprised that the State Department does not protect American trade. They advise the immediate dispatch of a consul or the sending of a detachment of Marines from Fekin.

Shop Early!  
29 More  
Shopping Days  
Till Christmas